

By George E. Walsh

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER 111 Dick concluded that he would be a hard customer to deal with, and it would be much better to court his friendship than to pro-

Black Burley, the mate, was nearly as tall and powerful as the skipper, but his black shiny face and swarthy limbs proclaimed the

pure Carib Negro. While he was eating and drinking, Captain Tucu grunted and

broke the silence. "Where'd y'drift from?" he asked gruffly, his words singularly free from the taint of his black "From the City of Bahia

wrecked four days ago." Dick replied, wiping his routh. "Struck omething in the storm, reef or 'n other ship, and went down in half n hour. Four hundred people aboard-men, women and little children. I was in the last boat that left her, and we capsized-Glory! It was awful!" * * *

He closed his eyes an instant as if to shut out the memory of it When he opened them again, Cap tain Tucu was asking eagerly: "Anythin' left? Lots o' wreckage from a steamer floats."

"Nothing but the small boats," replied Dick, "and they were filled The half-breed nodded his head

and muttered something to his mate in a dialect that Dick could not translate. "Where was this steamer?" demanded Tucu, turning suddenly to Dick. "What latitude?"

Dick Jordan shook his head. "I don't know. I'm not a sailor." The skipper's face clouded with disappointment, and an ugly scar across his left cheek showed red, mottled with white. Dick did not like the looks of it.

"Carib renegades," he reasoned to himself. "Sea scavengers-half fishermen, half pirates They'd kill me without batting an eyelash if it suited their purpose."

He glanced past the semi-circle of black faces and he saw the wide, heaving, limitless sea The shock of being adrift upon it for another period awakened his mind from its dull lethargy. He had to stay aboard the lugger until they reached shore or met another ship. smiled craftily, and spoke

"Wait a minute, captain! Come to think of it, I'm wrong. I heard the wireless operator calling for help and giving the steamer's position. I'm something of a wireless expert myself. It was-it was-' He hesitated and cocked his head sideways in the attitude of one recalling something that eluded his memory. "I got it", he added a moment later. "It was North latitude 13-and 80 or 81 -yes, that must have been the gitude-80 or 81."

To Dick's surprise, Captain Tucu broke in abruptly: "The Roncador Bank!" Black Burley nodded his head. and rumbled: "We can make it in five hours."

Roncador Bank was a mystery to Dick. They seemed to know where that was. Perhaps, after all, that was the explanation of the queer accident. The City of Bahia had struck the reef in the as a result of it.

"If I can make myself of service to them, they will keep me, Dick mused to himself. "There fore, I must make myself indis-

pensable. But how?" "If I sail with them, I'll know too much-find out things they'll want to keep secret. Therefore I'll be no better off in the end than now. They'll never put ashore. On some dark night, I'll disappear, unless-"

His mind stopped abruptly. He was jolted out of his reverie by the shadow of the skipper in front of him. When he looked up, however, he was smiling in spite of

"You rescued me in the nick of time, captain," he said pleasantly. "Another hour in the water, and I'd been done for. I'm mighty grateful." Captain Tucu nodded, but made

no comment. Dick felt that his fate was hanging by a slender thread. The indecision on the other's face was menacing; but the lips. He continued easily:

"When we get to the spot where the steamer went down, I may help you find something of value." The captain's face grew suddenly and eager. "What's that?" ne demanded, stepping nearer. "Smuggling, you know," Dick went on, feeling his way carefully, "isn't a lost art. It's still prac-

He winked and grinned, with the intent of simulating special knowledge. Tucu stepped closer and scowled, but behind the scowl was an eager expectancy. "Y'was smugglin'?" he deman-

led, thrusing his face close to "That isn't a fair question, is it, captain?" laughed Jordan. "If I confessed to it you could-could-

oh, well," he added, shugging his shoulders. "I guess you wouldn't arrest me-not if we divided the stuff!' he winked again, anxious at heart but on the surface smiling and complacent. Would the man fall for the bait?

half in doubt, half in eager expectancy. All the avarice of his nature was in his eyes. But he was slow and crafty-not childlike as his half Carib brothers. "What is it?' he grumbled, hecking his impatience.

valuable-a rich haul." A gleam of anger shot Dick added:

be worth-worth-well, I can't get course, the jewels were lost, too".

enough to save 'em?"

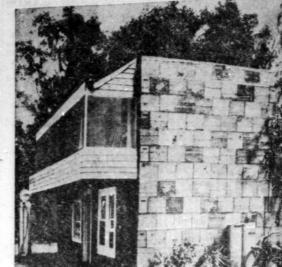
"Hold on, captain! If you're going to cuss me for a fool, I'll hut up, and you'll never get sight of the jewels. I said they'd gone down with the steamer. Wouldn't that be the natural conclusion of their owners when they heard of the foundering of the City of Bahia? For all I know every mother's son aboard, ezcept me, was lost. You couldn't expect me to save smuggled goods under

He smiled craftily, watching the expression of the half-breed's face and eyes. He was following him -nibbling at the bait. Dick drew an unconscious sigh of relief.

"They didn't go down then?" snapped Tucu. "Ye-ye-got

The Quality Tea

FAMILY IS BOXED IN



CHRONICLES

Last Friday I think we all felt | which, after all, is what a good show should be - although many are far from it. Or are they? I

Gwendoline P. Clarke

suppose what I really mean is that

"State Fair" is life as we like to

End" may be just as true an inter-

visualize it, whereas "Lost Week-

pretation of life but hardly the kind

to give one any satisfaction or up-

As I sat down to write this col-

umn I was just thinking of all the

things that can happen in one

week-not just on this farm but

all through this or any community.

Take this district for instance:

from one farm a frail little woman

was taken to hospital; a shower

was operated on for appendicitis

little boy was badly bitten by a

dog: a well-driller moved in and

began drilling for water on a farm

where it was urgently needed. All

to say nothing of the things that

ents - a story that would be

chock full of human interest.

home. And the reason? - car

Then I remembered the reason

Last time and friend Bert came by

bus, Bob took them down to the

Oueen Elizabeth on a bank holiday

night to catch the return bus from

there. They stood waiting for over

an hour while bus after bus, jam-

med to the doors, went whizzing

y. Finally they stood on the high-

way where a passing motorist took

pity on them and gave them a lift

to Toronto. So that's how they got

back that time. Niece Joy does a

ton although yesterday she had to

It looks as if the next few weeks

round here will be like a game of

'Washington Poat". Thursday

means exit for Betty. Saturday Joy

inishes her hospital field work in

Hamilton and will be here for an

ember we expect another neice,

and after that family comings and

goings are problematical. Come to

think of it there seems to have

been a redundancy of females this

I have been telling Joy that while

she is here I think I will leave the

amily to her tender mercies and

take a couple of days off myself.

That is one idea for a holiday but

hem if they would all go away and

eave me at home alone it would

e just as good! The only hitch

o that plan is the fact there would

be still cows to milk and chickens

o feed. Come to think of it I don't

eally want to run away from work

-I only want less of what I don't

want to do and more time for what

I want to do-if you know what I

BE FIRM! Always insist on

Maxwell House Coffee. It's

Radiant-Roasted by a spe-

cial process that captures

all the extra flavor and

goodness of the superb

ISSUE 36-1946

sterday I hit on another. I told

summer, doesn't there?

indefinite holiday and after that McGill for her. Sometime in Sep-

tand most of the way.

e better coming up from Hamil-

happened that I know nothing

that within the space of a mile-

was given for a returned man and

s English bride; a young mother

but not without incident. There were just about six or seven more loads to get in when, in drawing up the first bundle on Thursday orning, the solid oak beam to which the track is attached, splintered and broke, crashing right into course, a huge bundle of sheaves went with it. Partner was halfway would have been the result. As i

can be fixed but, like so many other repair jobs, the question is -On Friday we celebrated the end of harvest by taking in a showa very appropriate show and coming at an opportune time-"State Fair". It is a long time since we enjoyed a movie like we did that one. It didn't seem like a movie-

The skipper was eveing him,

"Why specify?" retorted Dick, half rising. "It's enough that it's the other's eyes. To pacify him,

"I picked them up in South America at a big bargain. If I get them in the United States, they'll them through. The City of Bahia's gone to the bottom. So, of

Captain Tucu interrupted with an oath. "Y'left 'em aboard!" he growled. "Y' didn't have sense

That lets me out as an agent for

Dept., Room 421, 73 Adelaide St West, Toronto. Print plainly PAT-The skipper was eyeing him,

half in doubt, half in eager expec Dick chuckled at his eagerness ity. His face assumed crafty sus-

> said slowly, "ye'd keep a whole skin by tellin' me. I ain't wastin' time talkin'. Y'know where they

"Sure, captain - or presty near t," smiled Dick impudently. "I put hem overboard with a string attached to 'em-and a float to the end. Reckon I could pick up that

Maxwell House blend. (To Be Continued)

Sunday School Lesson

The Perils of Covetousness Exodus 20:17; Proverbs 11:23, 24; Luke 12:13-21.

Golden Text. - He that trusteth his riches shall fall: but the righteous shall flourish as a branch. Proverbs 11:28.

The Tenth Commandment The Tenth Commandment is the most inward of all the commandnents because it forbids not an external act, but a hidden mental state, which is the root of nearly every sin against a neighbor. Covetusness is the unlawful desire for something which is another's.

The righteous man lives to give Il possible good to others but the wicked man will receive the just reward of evil, the displeasure of Alnighty God.

ill suffer loss.

Folly of Covetousness The parable of covetousness picures the man who was concerned solely with his own affairs. His rapidly increasing wealth brought im anxiety and care. He was per-

stowed his good therin he would take his ease. The rich man neither addressed God nor his fellow man, only his selfish self, "my soul". He told his soul that he had "much goods laid up for many years." But his soul had nothing laid up, only his body, and that not for many years, but for a few short hours. The place to lay up goods for many years is not new barns, but heaven. They are laid up there by giving

them away. A Fool in God's Sight

God cut short his selfish proects, his foolish dream, by calling him from time into eternity. Death makes the richest man a pauper in a moment. The question Christ asks, then "whose shall these things be"? brings home to us the uncer tainty of riches. They are ours only while we live. How necessary it is

Give Baby Air

about. And yet some folk think If you would save him from nothing ever happens in the counmany coughs and colds and pos-Actually a whole story could sibility of other ailments, get baby e woven around each of those inout into the fresh air as often as possible. Officers of the Child and Maternal Hygiene division of the But back to Ginger Farm. It is Department of National Health nearly a month since Daughter was and Welfare at Ottawa, warn mothers against leaving little ones in trouble. I was talking to Daughter hot, stuffy kitchens, or in rooms esterday and of course I suggested where they are several adults. Confinements of infants, they say, make them pale and irritable, and train or bus service as an alternaive. "Oh mother," was the answer. "don't suggest it. Only an emergency will make me travel by train | much air as the doctor thinks good or bus again for a while. It is really awful."







Make this 30-day test

help you keep fit! 2. Start now to eat Kellogg's Rus Flakes every morning. If you wast

Bran, Rice Krispies, Krumbles

ite over any other brand. SAVE TIME... SAVE FUEL ... SAVE FOOT

Modern Etiquett By Roberta Lee

1. When a person is being in duced to another, is a 2. What is the correct dista from the dinner table that . Po son's waist should be, not to be far or too close?

married, isn't it all

the matter of his usher 4. When a young man take he doesn't earn much m 5. When one is to have a see wedding in the minister's he

it all right to send wedding

ANSWERS

6. Is it rude to begin a telepho conversation by saying, "Who Generosity, whether in thought, 1. Yes; the well-bred person word or deed, brings peace and joy extend a courteous ack n this life. But the niggardly, those

who withhold what is due to others,

under any condition. 2. Abo tell them what they should w 4. Yes, but she shouldn't over The young man would not h money, and if she ordered men sandwich and coffee, he mig sent it. 5. Yes. 6. Yes. It is in place of the person who identify himself quickly.

that we should use them wisely Thus does Christ point the ble against the rich man against all who lay up treat earth. He who lays up rich himself, who is a self-seeker, be miserable and fearful death comes; but he who uses wealth for the sake of the K dom will be rich in faith, hope, l and from such riches not death can separate him. The his for all eternity.

IMPOSSIBLE TO HIDE to fact that Maxwell Hor Coffee is expertly blended The superb Maxwell House blend results from a tradi tional knowledge and skill of the art of coffee blend

on the economic side, - viz., the producers of live stock. In the year under review, out of each sales dollar, This is less than the return of the preceding year, which was - - - - - 82.35 cents The lower return to the producer* was due to an increase in the cost of materials and wages:— -E Day was May 8th, 1945.

1. If you're really ill, see your doctard But if you just feel dull and head achey, you may only be suffering from incomplete eliminatios. Especially if you're over 35. Here's how one simple change of diet as e undernourished, and in which scores of millions are living

to keep feeling fit the natural and, get more of the "bulk" your system needs by eating delicious, gently laxative Kellogg's Bran Flakes Other Parts Of Wheat.

3. Just thirty days should prot you how grand it is to feel alert, is have the energy for all the estithings you'd like to do. You'll wa to go on keeping fit the Kellogg

housewives voted Kellogg's 3 to 1 favour-All-Wheat are all made by Kellog the greatest name in cereals.

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The nineteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 18th, 1946. The following is a comparison of operations with

Year Ended March 1946 Year Ended March 1945 Dollar Sales - - - \$ 208,997,520 \$ 228,398,111 onnage - fbs.- - - 1,526,000,000 1,698,000,000 Net Profit after Taxes and Depreciation but before Inventory Re-1,816,781 2,405,811 24.5% Net Profit expresed as: Percentage of Sales 0.87% 1.05% 17.1% Per lb. of Product sold—approx. 1/8c per lb. 1/7c per lb. 16.0%

During each of the war years, - as explained in preceding Annual Reports—a portion of the profit was set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve. In year ended March, 1945, the amount set side for this purpose was \$581,000. In total the sums so set aside amount to \$4,000,000. It is hoped this total will prove sufficient. Accordingly, in the year under review, no reserve

The share structure of the Company is:-

has been set aside for this purpose.)

400,000 'A' Shares which carry a cumulative preferential dividend of \$1.50 per Share. 800,000 'B' Shares

present dividend 50c per Share. Net Profit (\$1,816,781) therefore is equivalent to:-On 'A' Shares \$4.54 per Share. On all Shares \$1.51 per Share.

The table below sets forth the record of the year's operations in Out of each Dollar of Sales there was paid:-

Year For Raw Materials, chiefly live stock - 81.33c 82.35c For Expenses, consisting of wages and salaries, materials, packages, sundry charges and taxes - - - - 17.43 16.20 For Depreciation - - - - -Total for Raw Maierials and Charges - 99 16c 98.96c The remainder, Profit on Operations, is - .84 1.04 Sundry Income, from Investments, etc. - .03 .01 Total available for Shareholders - - . 87c 1.05c Set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve - _ _ Net available for distribution - - - - . 87c .80c

Dividends paid - - - - - 48 Remainder out of each Sales Dollar, left in the business for its expansion and improvement .39c .41c The operations of the Packing Industry are of importance to

all groups of the community. lnasmuch as meat is an essential food, the welfare of all citizens k involved, - as consumers. Their interest requires that the meats should be processed in the most palatable manner, and that all nutritional elements should be safeguarded.

(In respect of nutrition, exigencies of the war period have led to important advances. Food elements of high value are now being saved for human consumption, which formerly were used chiefly in feeds for live stock. Most of these are at present being shipped to Europe in the form of canned meats, and are being fistributed through the UNRRA organization.)

Besides its interest as consumer, one group is specially interested

producers received - - - - 81.33 cents

Last year - - - - - 16.20 cents

This year - - - - - 17.43 cents The sum available for Shareholders is also reduced:-Last year - - - - - 1.05 cents

Day was August 15th, 1945. hat, at the close of the Company's fiscal year (March 28th,), the war in Europe had been over 10½ months; that in the Pacific 71/2 months. Nevertheless, conditions within the

ood Industry were still being determined by factors deriving fom war, more completely than in any war year proper. he end of the war found world reserves of food at the lowest level of modern times. On the other hand, it threw upon the Allies the duty of feeding the populace of enemy as we'll as of allied countries.

The food so urgently needed had to come from the surplus producing countries. Of these, Canada is one of the chief.

e would claim that Canada has done all possible to cope with this food crisis. In a world in which hundreds of millions

the verge of starvation, consumption of food in Canada is at higher level than ever before. This is not due to indifference.

In a country where food is abundant, it is easy to forget that,

Although the Producer received a less percentage of the Packer's Sales lollar, nevertheless the actual prices paid for live stock were higher; as ppears from the following table:—

Average Prices for Month Average Prices for Month

March, March, March, July, 1939 1945 1946 1946 11.54 12.12 13.22 19.42† 19.35† 21.87† 14.92 14.94 16.91 4 33.4† 44½† 48½ 4 43.½† 44½† 48½ 26½† 26¼† 26¼† 26½4 6.78 12.25 9.10 21½ 21¾ 11 of Hogs, Butter and Cheese include Federal and Provi

thousands of miles away, food is scarce. Besides, Canada is herself feeling the pinch of scarcity in certain foods, especially edible fats and sugar. This fact tends to obscure her overall

Canada's contribution has been substantial. She has curtailed (by rationing) her consumption of certain foods — especially meats and butter. And in total very large quantities of foods have been shipped to Great Britain and Europe.

For the year 1945, these shipments included:-Bacon - - - 447,000,000 lbs. Other Pork products 10,000,000 lbs. - - - 184,000,000 lbs. - - 133,000,000 lbs. Canned Meats - 95,000,000 lbs. Mutton and Lamb - 7,000,000 lbs. Evaporated Milk, Milk Powder and Condensed Milk - - - 25,000,000 lbs. Shell Eggs - - 60,000,000 lbs. Dried Eggs - 24,000,000 lbs. Canned Fish - 57,000,000 lbs.

1,042,000,000 lbs. - 521,000 tons

The above is the list of 'protective' foods. Canada's major contribution in 1945, however, was in the form of cereals. Shipments of these were:-

Wheat 181,300,000 bushels 5,438,000 13,400,000 bushels 4,000,000 bushels 97.000 9,900,000 barrels 970,000

6,733,000 tons Grand Total - - - - - 7,254,000 tons In no previous year had the enormous potentialities of Canadian

Live Stock Marketings

Agriculture been so fully demonstrated.

Compared to the previous year, Cattle slaughterings during 1945 were heavy, while Hog slaughterings were light. The following table gives the record of Canadian Inspected

Slaughterings for the war years. Cattle Hogs - - - - - 873,000 3.628.000 - - - - - 890.000 5.455.000 1941 - - - - - 1,004,000 6,274,000 1942 - - - - - 970,000 - - - - - - 1.021.000 7,174,000 - - - - - - 1.354.000 8.766.000 Examination of this table reveals a striking divergence of trend

as between Cattle and Hog deliveries. In the early war years, Hog marketings increased rapidly:-

from - - - 3,628,000 in 1939 to a maximum of 8,766,000 in 1944 An increase of - 5,138,000-142%

Following 1944, a decline set in. In 1945 the decline was - - - 3,082,000 Hogs—35% This decline has continued in 1946. To the end of July, the comparison is:-January to July, inclusive, 1945 - 3,625,000 Hogs January to July, inclusive, 1946 - 2,601,000 Hogs

Decrease 1945 to 1946 - - - 1,024,000 Hogs-28% Decrease 1944 to 1946 - - - 3,049,000 Hogs-54% Cattle marketings, on the other hand, in the early war years

increased slowly. By 1944 the increase (as compared to 1939) was - - 55% However, in 1945 inspected slaughterings of Cattle reached an all-time high, viz. - - - - 1,820,000 head This was an increase over 1944 of ---- 34% and an increase over 1939 of - - - - - 109%

In retrospect, this variation in trend (as between Cattle and Hog production) is easy to understant

In the early war years, the pressure in respect of live stock production was to increase Hog numbers. When Britain's supplies of bacon from Europe were cut off (in June, 1940), Canada became the sole external source of supply for Wiltshire

Canadian Farmers were urged to produce every Hog possible. A further factor counted heavily. On Canadian farms, and in Canadian elevators, was stored a vast quantity of grain, wheat, oats, barley, - for which no cash market existed. The only way in which this grain could be converted to cash, was through the medium of live stock.

Moreover, in those years, Hogs brought back to the Farmer a higher return for the grain fed than did other forms of live stock. This combination of factors culminated in the phenomenal Hog marketings of 1944.

However, by the middle of 1944, the reserves of grain had been much reduced. There was not enough feed in the country to continue Hog production on the scale of that year. Moreover, an eager demand had sprung up in United States (at high prices) for every bushel of feed grain which Canada was willing to

By this time, the swing towards Cattle production had already set in. For Cattle could be produced (relatively) with little grain. They could be fattened on the grass in Summer and carried over the Winter on 'roughage', -- hay, straw, and corn-stalks. Moreover, by 1944, Cattle prices had caught up with Hog prices. Cattle were bringing back to the Farmer a return

equal to or better than that for Hogs. And the final and decisive factor was that the labour involved in raising Cattle was much less than that required for Hogs. Hogs had to be fed twice daily-365 days of the year. On the other hand, Cattle could be turned on to the pastures in Summer, and roughed in Winter.

By 1944 the Farmer was feeling the strain of the war effort. In response to constant appeals, he had enormously increased production, in spite of the fact that farm manpower had been reduced more than 20 per cent. And he naturally swung to the less laborious form of live stock production.

The result has been that, at the present time, Cattle marketings are at an all-time high, whereas Hog marketings for the first seven months of 1946, while still 46% above those of 1939, are 54% below the peak of 1944.

This reversal in trend, as between Cattle and Hog production, was natural. But it carries a hazard to the long-term interest of Caadian Agriculture which the Farmer should have very much in mind. For Hogs and not Cattle are the keystone of Canada's Live Stock Industry. This statement is based upon fundamental economic factors.

Canada can produce Hogs in competition with the world. And she cannot so produce Cattle.

Canada is a country of vast agricultural areas, and relatively sparse population. She produces, and must continue to produce, a great agricultural surplus.

More than upon any other factor, her economic welfare depends upon the prosperity of her Agriculture. And, the prosperity of her Agriculture depends upon marketing

the 'surplus' through the medium of those products

(a) for which an adequate world market exists; (b) for which the world price will return a profit to the Canadian producer.

Those products are determined by Canada's soil, climate and geography. In the main, they are Wheat and Bacon. In the past (particularly in the 1920's) Canada has at times

sought to market her surplus almost entirely in the form of This policy brought disaster, because the world market could not absorb all of her Wheat. And, though for the moment the

demand is unlimited, it would eventually bring disaster again. But world markets WILL absorb Canada's total agricultural surplus if presented chiefly in the form of Wheat plus Bacon. For Bacon, the open market of the world is Great Britain. For sixty years Canada has had a place in the British Bacon Mar-

ket, but never better than second place,—and often worse The circumstances of the war have placed her at the moment in undisputed first position. And the maintenance of that posi-tion should be the main objective of Canadian agricultural

Is this objective attainable?

The answer is: Yes, but not without a careful and intelligent

long-term plan. Such a plan must include:-1. Constant improvement of the quality of Canadian Hogs. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be

2. Improvement of methods of husbandry: - to produce Hogs at the lowest possible cost. In this the chief factor is the feeding of a balanced ration. 3. To increase production to a level -

(a) which can be maintained year by year; (b) which will permit exports to Britain in quantities sufficient to maintain Canada as her chief source of sup-

4. To send the Bacon forward in even week-to-week ship-

ments. The Canadian Meat Board has already proved that this can be done, a fact never before demonstrated. Of this programme the first and fundamental step is to reverse the trend of the last two years, and restore Hog production to an adequate level. That level should be such as to supply Canadian requirements of Pork products and, in addition, provide

shipments to Great Britain of 400/500 million pounds yearly.

Prospect for Cattle Prices Cattle marketings are now at an all-time high. Does it follow, (from the argument of the preceding section), that in respect of Cattle production Canada is now in an unsafe

position? Not, at any rate, for three years. The Minister of Agriculture has indicated in Parliament (March 26th, 1946) that the United Kingdom will require all the Beef which Canada can spare in 1946 and 1947 and probably in 1948, and that discussions were continuing for the extension of the current contract to the end

However, Canadian Beef can not hold a permanent place in the British market. For Canada can not produce Cattle in competition with South America and Australasia. At some date, it seems likely that the pre-war situation will be restored, when two out-

lets only will be available for Canadian Cattle-1. The domestic Beef market.

2. An outlet for a limited number of Cattle in United States. The domestic market will be a much broader one than in the re-war period. In the last three years consumption of Beef in Canada has averaged 641/2 lbs. per capita per annum. The corresponding figure for the three pre-war years was 55 lbs. This increase in domestic consumption amounts to 112,000,000 lbs. yearly, equivalent to approximately 240,000 Cattle.

The outlet in United States is restricted but most valuable. And it is hoped that when the time arrives to renew the (now suspended) trade agreement, an increase in this movement may be On the whole, the near-term outlook for Cattle prices in Can-

And a still further expansion of the domestic market is possible,

through a programme of co-operation between Producers and

ada is more promising than in any preceding 'peace' period. For the long future, however, the big fact is that Hogs and not Cattle are the livestock medium through which Canada's surplus must be cleared. Since the close of the war, efficiency of plant operations has steadily improved. This has been due chiefly to the return to imployment of experienced workmen following release from the Armed Forces. An important additional factor has been the ttitude of co-operation which has replaced the somewhat dis-

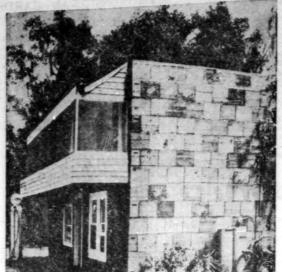
For this, the officers of the Company wish to express their thanks and appreciation to employees of all ranks. As in previous years, an important share of the profits was distributed to employees in the form of Bonus.

turbed atmosphere of the war period.

The sum distributed at the year-end was - - - \$1,200,000 That this was a substantial distribution is evident from comparison with the following figures:-Net Profit was --- - \$1,816,781 Dividends to Shareholders were - - \$1,000,000

Since the policy of Bonus distribution was begun (1! years ago), total distribution has been \$7,368,000 J. S. McLEAN. Toronto, August 23rd, 1946. President. Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited,

Toronto 9, Ont.



E. E. Parker of Green Cove Springs, Fla., refused to be baffled by the housing shortage. He built this combinati station for himself and family out of ammur

of GINGER FARM

like saying-"Bring out the band, run up the flag-we are through Yes, "all is safely gathered in"

the mow over the swing beam. Of up the ladder on his way to the mow when it happened. Had he been in the mow dear knows what was no one was hurt but it meant a lot of extra work - pitching sheaves straight from the wagon into the mow. Of course the track

it was just life on the screen



by Laura Wheeler Tots love soft cuddly dolls. Deight them with this brother-andsister pair, each made of one sock. They are a very easy toy to make These stock dolls cost next to nothing to make and are sewn in time. Clothes are removable. Pattern 886 has pattern; directions Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for

TERN NUMBER, your NAME "If I had them," he said easily, "you could take them. There's all I brought away with me." He pointed to the collection of the things from his pockets he had spread out in the sun to dry. The skipper scowled in perplex

picion, as he turned upon Dick with an ugly leer. "If y'know where they are," he



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